## GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. THE NOMINATIONS SATISFACTORY TO THE PARTY-THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO FORCE EQUALITY BETWEEN THE WHITES AND BLACKS DENIED-THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL DENOUNCED AS UNCON-STITUTIONAL—RETRENCHMENT IN STATE AFFAIRS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 31 .- The Democratic Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning. Geo. S. Houston of Limestone County is the nominee for Governor. He was for 20 years member of Congress, and several terms Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. B. D. Lewis and W. H. Forney are for Con gress at large. All the commations are satisfactory. The resolutions are as follows:

The resolutions are as follows:

The Democratic and Conservative people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, do resolve and declare:

First: That the radical and dominant faction of the Republican party in this Stafe persistently, by false and fraudulent representations, have inflamed the passions and prejudices of the negroes, as a race, against the white people, and have thereby made it necessary for the white people to unite and act together in self-declare and for the preservation of white civilization.

Second: That the rights of all classes of men under the Constitution and laws of the land must be respected and preserved involate, but we deny that Congress can constitutionally enact laws to force the two races into social union or equality.

Third: That the so-called Civil Rights bill recently massed by the Federal Senate, and now pending in the House, is a flagrant and dangerous invasion of the ancient conservative principles of personal liberty and free government, and is a palpable violation of the Federal Constitution, and presents an issue of vital moment table.

ree sovernment, and is a palpable violation of the Federal Constitution, and presents an issue of vital moment of the American people, and calls upon them to decide at the ballot-box whether they will or will not be serred to the absolute social as well as political equality of the negro race with themselves. We view with abhorence the attempt on the part of the Federal eventment to take control of the schools, colleges, burches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theaters, and ravey and for the purpose of establishing negro equality and entercing it under numerous penalties of flues, samence, and imprisonment.

graveyards for the purpose of establishing negro equality and enforcing it under numerous penalties of flues, damages, and imprisonment.

Fourth: Civil remedies for the protection of civil rights are adequately provided for by the common law to all races of men in this State, and added to these are social remedies for social wrongs, which every race and class of men are properly left free by the laws to adopt for themselves, so that the negro race has the same means of protecting itself aratust the invasions of its civil rights under the law, and against intrusion upon its so-called rights and privileges by the white race, that we have to preserve and protect ourselves and families signifies the inrusion of the negro race. Under these laws the race to which, under the providence of God we belong, have achieved an eminence among the people of the world which is our proud inheritance, and has become to us a trust we cannot resign without dishonor. We therefore denounce, as violative of the letter and spirit of our Constitution and dishonoring to the genius of our race, all legislative enactments which attempt to convert into crimes the rules and maxims of our social intercourse, to which we are indebted for the excellence and glory of our civilization, or to paoish with degrading penalties our refusal to admit an ignorant and barbarous race to equal participation with our families in our social institutions.

Fifth: That we extend to all of our race in every clime the right-hand of fellowship, and a cordial invitation to come and settle among us and unite their desunies with ours.

Sixth: That proper laws should be enacted by the Leguines with ours.

oreper laws should be enacted by the Legstature to secure to thelemployes of railroad corpora-tions liens upon the property of such corporations for the payment of their wages.

Scrents: The exigencles of the time and the impover-

Seventh: The extremeles of the time and the impoverished condition of the people render it imperative that the State Government should return at once to that system of economy in public expenditures which conduced to much to the successful and satisfactory administration of the Government and the prosperity of the people effore the war. Through radical legislation and missive been created, with large salaries, and every other evice cancelvable to our enemies and oppressorpred to, until our State Government, no longer infernet control of the people, has in its practice and prespits reversed, absorbed. maxim that devernments are cased ejon has consented the governed. Retrenchment to the number of officers in efficial salaries, and in the fees or commissions of agents is necessary and undispensable to the public wel-fare; and we pledge ourselves to reduce every public expenditure and abolish and dispense with every office demanded by an economical administration of the Gov

Sighth: The Democratic and Conservative party of

SPEECH BY SENATOR MORTON AT TERRE HAUTE-VARIOUS DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORMS CONTRASTED-A REVIEW OF THE DEBATE IN CON-GRESS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION-THE NA-TIONAL BANK CURRENCY THE BEST EVER CIR-CULATED IN THIS COUNTRY-CIVIL RIGHTS, FREE TRADE, CANADIAN RECIPROCITY, AND THE RAIL-ROAD QUESTION DISCUSSED.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 31.—Senator Morton spoke this evening to a large audience. He began by reference to the discrepancies in the Democratic platforms of the various States, referring to Maine, where the party had declared for free trade and for raising revenue by direct taxation, while in Pennsylvania it favors a protective tariff, and in Indiana it affirms its belief in a revenue tariff, so framed as to afford pro tion to American industry. He also made reference to the position of the Democratic party on the temperance question, claiming that its tendency was against temperance reform the Republican party he said that nearly all that is known of corruption in that party has been shown by its own diligent self-examination, and the prompt exposure of every official delinquent who has been discovered. The detection and exposure of the Crédit Mobilier, Sanborn, and District of Columbia transactions were the voluntary and earnest work of the Republican party, and while it may show here and there a disgraced member, yet it clearly reveals the healthy tone, vigor, and condition of the mass. He said that for years to come the contest will be between the Republican and Democratic parties, and between them there is no room for a third party, and every one that is organized will be feeble and ephemeral. These parties represent different ideas, tendencies, and modes of ought which are in irrepressible conflict.

Referring to the bill passed by Congress, fixing the amount of legal tender at \$382,000,000, he said it extinguished the threat of contraction, and is an explicit ration against that policy. He renewed the debate in Congress during the consideration of the Finance bill, and quoted from his speech made during the first debate as defining his position, which he had maintained throughout, and believed it was the position substantially occupied by those in the Senate with whom he acted, and to which all others have practically arrived. The National banks, he said, afford currency that is perfectly secured, in which everybody has entire confidence, and is of uniform value in every part of the United States; that is not easily counterfeited, and is unquestionably the safest and most satisfactory bank currency thu country has ever had. The proposition to destroy this banking system involves a radical change in the finances and business of the country-the collection and withdrawal of more than \$900,000,000 of loans which these banks have made to the people. the vast derangement of contracts, and the distress which such an event must produce upon the business of the country, and years of doubt and experiment before another system can be established in its place. He reviewed the contradictors

doubt and experiment before another system can be established in its place. He reviewed the contradictory resolutions in the Democratic platform, calling for the sene of greenbacks instead of bank notes, and asking for a return to specie payment, and claimed that the former would, under the latter, be impossible.

He passed to the subject of civil rights, and claimed that the Constitution of Indiana was even more explicit than the Civil Rights bill, and quoted from the Court of Decisions in the State, to show that colored children could not be excluded from the public schools. He said that a mischievous impression has been cumningly made in the South, that the President sympathizes with the Southern Democracy upon the subject of civil rights and will differ with Northern Republicans upon that question, and this impression emboldens the movement against the negroes which is growing in the South day by day. For this impression I know of no foundation. No word or act of the President has given it countenance. In his December message he expressly recommends the enactment of a law better to accure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured to the enfranchised slave, and I repel with indignation the suggestion that the President will prove faise to the principles of the Republican party.

In regard to corruptions and disorders existing in

can party. In regard to corruptions and disorders existing to South Carolina, he said there was too much truth if them, but, he said, they were not political, and members of both parties participated in them. He spoke of the Reciprocity Treaty with Camada, and called attention to the fact that, after the former treaty had been in operathe fact that, after the former treaty had been in opera-tion eight years, Canada was more hostile to us during the Rebellion than any other portion of the British Em-pire, and he favored treating Canada as a foreign coun-try as long as it remained so.

He opposed free trade favored a direct vote of the

Ity as long as it remained so.

He opposed free trade, favored a direct vote of the people for President, and the regulation of traffic by radroads, as well as other routes, by the General Government. As to what regulations would be necessary, be said, it should be left to the discretion of Congress, subject to the restrictions of the Constitution. These restrictions relate to the uniformity of the regulations; that is, no advantage or preference shall be shown to one State over another. Uniformity and equal dealing with the people of all the States are impressed upon all the powers given by Congress, so that they be not used for the upbuilding of another. Cheapness, and uniformity of Operation, speed, convenience, promptness, and safety all point to connected roads and through lines, and these throughout their length should be governed by uniform methods and laws. The rail-road interest is so vast, and so intimately affects the business progress and comfort of every community, that the of the utimes the containes, not only to the people, but

to the shareholders, that it shall be under the direction of general laws, and as far as possible blender into an harmonious whole. The supervision and control of inter-State railroads by Congress would give rise to a number of regulations looking to the safety of passengers, regularity of trains, uniformity of operation, connections, inspection of tracks, bridges, becomotives, cars, etc., and in many other particulars tending to promote the safety, efficiency, and development of the railroad system and the interests and convenience of the people. That it is not possible for Congress to canet general laws establishing uniform rates for freight and passengers upon all inter-state railroads, is too-fear for argument. These rates must necessarily vary on different roads and in different parts of the country. The cost of contraction and of operating some roads is much greater than others. Upon some roads the amount of business to be done very greatly exceeds that on others, and there are so many circumstances which would make a change of rates proper and necessary, that we may assume at once that uniform rates for freights and passengers cannot be established.

But it seems to me to be clearly within the power of

But it seems to me to be clearly within the power of Congress, and to be practicable to establish Boards of Railroad Commissioners, to be vested with certain powers, to be governed by general regulations, within which they shall have the power to supervise and regulate the rates for freight and passengers under intestate railroads, so as to prevent unjust discriminations between different localities or classes of persons; to prevent combinations between railroad corporations and other persons; to put up the prices of freight or passenger fares; to prevent railroad corporations taking advantage of the obstruction of lakes, rivers, and canals by frost or by low water to put up freights and fares beyond what would be a reasonable, fair, and honest profit; and, in short, to prevent extortions and impositions by railroad companies upon the people of the country, however attempted to be practised. They should be required to hold the scales evenly and fairly between the people of the country on the one hand, and the railroad companies on the other, so that the railroad companies on the control of the receive such rates of compensation as will make fair and reasonable remuneration for the capital, skill and labor and responsibility employed, these results to be arrived at under such rules as may be provided by law or adopted by the Board of Railroad Commissioners for their guidance. The interests and rights of all parties should be protected with equal care and vigitance, the railroad commanies to be left in the control of their property, as far as may be consistent with public interests, and not to be interfered with by those Boards of Railroad Commissioners except in clear cases.

Upon the question of the limit of power of States to

left in the control of their property, as far as may be consistent with public interests, and not to be interfered with by those Boards of Railroad Commissioners except in clear cases.

Upon the question of the limit of power of States to control railroads he said: Each State may regulate and control the commerce which is purely interquite itself and all the railroads transporting such commerce without interference by Congress, and may doubless, in the absence of Congressional legislation, make regulations for all commerce that passes acrosser over any part of its territory, provided such regulations do not impose burdens upon interstate commerce and make no unjust discrimination; but all such regulations as affect loter State commerce, however meritorious in their character or intentions, must yield to the legislation of Congress. A State cannot be restrained in the reculation of commerce which is purely infernal to itself except by its own Constitution or the prohibitions in the Constitution of that State giving to the Legislature the power to alter or repeal the charters of corporations is necessarily a part of every charter of which the corporators and all persons dealing with such corporations must take notice, recognises a principle of law so familiar and so obvious that I am astenished that the decision should be received with surprise. It is plainly to be seen that very difficult questions may arise touching the exercise of National and State authority upon this subject, especially in the regulation of railroads that are at the same time engaged in the transportation with subject, especially in the regulation should be admed only at real abuses and interfere as little as possible with the course of for adds by their owners, so that there shall be an address their, until it was solved. Its importance must increase from decade to decade, and its proportions were so vast that it would require years for its solution; but the party must not passe until the way had been found out and accomplished. In conclusi

on he said: m proud to say that, while the Republican party Tam proud to say that, while the Republican party may have erred, it has not proved farse to any great painciple. Its aims are noble and patrious, and it does not seek a continuance in power by pandering to vice and prejudice, but refers to its past record of great actions in behalf of the Union, of liberty, education, equality, and the material growth and improvement of the halton as an earnest of what it seeks to accomplish in the future, and there must be no cessation in its lanors; it must not presume to live upon the glories; and memores of the past. Its first and ever-present duty is to introduction of reform. It must look to the execution and enforcement of the Constitution and laws, and while asserting the existence of the nation and the just powers of the National Government, it should ever be virilant to preserve in all their just extent the rights and powers of the States, ever carrying before it as a lamp to mide its steps those ever carrying before it as a lamp to mide its steps those ever carrying before it as a lamp to guite its steps these great fundamental principles which have given to the parly its power and glory, equal rights to all and equal and exact justice to all me

# THE CANDIDATES FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF AP-

PEALS-CHARGE OF ACCEPTING A CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A DUEL MADE AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE-THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE IN FAVOR WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

The people of Kentucky will, on Monday, vote for the election of persons to fill the various county offices, and also for Judges of Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. The only official to be chosen on the general or State ticket is the Clerk of the Court of Ap als. There are only two candidates for this The Democrats have nominated Capt. Thomas C. Jones, who served in the Confederate army. The Republicans, who made no nomination for this office, have been opposing Capt. Jones very strongly, claiming that he is ineligible by reason of having accepted a challenge, in June, 1969, from Dr. Joslab Hate, a citizen of the same State, to fight a duel. By the arrest of Capt. Jones and Dr. Hale the duel was prevented. The case was set for the Summer term of the Daviess County Circuit Court, continued to February term, 1870, and then dismissed. In the following August, Capt. Jones was reelected to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Daviess County. Capt. Jones, while admitting the difficulty, claims to have appointed a friend only to consult with Dr. Hale's friend, and, while giving him full authority to act, instructed him that he would not accept the challenge. He further says he did not accept the challenge, and only sought to prevent a violation of the law. Capt. Jones's political friends have not defended him with half the force that his opponents have attacked him, and, indeed, seem to have taken little interest in the matter. His opponents have published documentary evidence to support their charge, and a few Democrats have Issued a card, in which they decline to support him. The independent candidate for the office is John B. Cochran, a citizen of Louisville. Mr. Cochran is spoken of by the leading Republican newspaper of the State, The Louisville Commercial, as a gentleman of high repute, and one thoroughly competent to fill the position he seeks. The Democrats feel confident of success, their majorities in previous years having been so large as to give them encouragement this year. In 1868 Gov. Seymour's majority for President over Gen. Grant (Rep.) was 76,524; in 1871 Presiden H. Leslie (Dem.) defeated Gen. John M. Harlan (Rep.) by a majority of 37,153 votes. In 1872 President Grant's majority over Mr. Greeley was 11,229. The election for Congressmen will not take place until Nov. 3. have attacked him, and, indeed, seem to have taken lit-

# CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 31 .- The Republicans of the VIIIth District yesterday nominated G. L. Fort for re-

CHETENNE, Wyoming Territory, July 31 .- The Repub lican Convention at Laramie City yesterday nominated unanimously the Hon. J. M. Carey as Delegate to Con-

GALVESTON, Texas, July 31 .- A special dispatch to The News says that the Conservative Convention at Fort Worth, nominated J.W. Throckmorton for Congress from the IIId District.

# POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman Charles Albright of Pennsylvania has entered the field against Senator John Scott is the Republican candidate for United States Senator.

While persistently declaring that it is not a bit afraid of Butler, The Boston Advertiser admits that it has just a shadow of a fear of some other power by warning its Republican readers that they cannot afford to make any mistakes in selecting their ticket this Fall. Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania seems to be disputing with Gov. Dix the title of "Champion Vetoer of his time." Journals which bitterly opposed the election of Gov. Hartranft are now unqualified in their praises of his conscientious care of the interests of the State. Thus The Philadelphia Press says: "The recently published vetoes display a care and watchfulness which can only be understood and appreciated by a few, and which are therefore more deserving of mea-tion than the discharge of those duties which bring the Executive before the public eye."

A prominent feature in the last campaign in this State was the fight which was made against State Senator Isaac V. Baker, jr., who was a candidate for reelection in the XIIth District. The opponents of Mr. Baker charged that he had been corrupt, and based their complaint on the statements of one George C. Brunell who said that Mr. Baker had told him that he (Baker) had made \$40,000 during his term as Senator. A letter from Thurlow Weed was thereupon circulated, urging Republicans to vote against Mr. Baker as he was a corrupt man. Through this influence Mr. Baker was defeated. Brunell now publishes an affidavit in which he says his statement about the \$40,000 was untrue, and that he was forced to make it by his employers, Col. C. A. Stevens, and J. Thomas Davis of the Athany and Hoosac Tunnel Rattend Company, on threats of discharge if he refused.

Tom Boston and Lady Washington were the only horses left out of the field or seven, the others being drawn, distanced, and out under the rules, not having won a heat in three, both remaining horses having taken a heat each. The heat and race was taken by Lady Washington. Time, 1:414.

2:31 horses : \$2,100 to the first, \$475 to the second. \$225 to the third. Eleven borses entered and ten started, Ellie being Crawn in the pools. Howell, jr., was the favorite. with Kansas Chief as second shoice. The following is

Kansas Chief.
James Howell, jr.
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Stewart Malaner.
Captain

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eight of which started, Si Jack Frost. Granger Driwggins Lady Washington	4 1 27 av 27	A. W. Carrier	
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### TO DAY'S RACES AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, July 31 .- There are three races

on the card for to morrow. The first is a free handicap for all ages, one mile, the entries and the prices they sell for in the pools being as follows:

out. Mate, are the only entries, Springbok bringing for a purse of \$650, of which \$150 goes to the second horse. The entries and pool betting on this race are as

The weather to-night is fine, giving promise of a good day and track to-morrow, s

## TROTTING AT WHITE PLAINS.

The second day of the Summer meeting on the track of the Westehester County Fatr Grounds was more numerously attended than the preceding one. tion. No definite result was arrived at neither of the two trots began being concluded at dask last evening. to-day. For the purse of \$500, the trot by horses that had never beaten 2149, 12 started. Lvly Angie won two heats, Lady Woods one, and Sweetment one. In the 2:31 class, for a purse of \$800, 10 entries were made, nine 2.31 class, for a purse of \$30, hearings were made, and
of which started. J. A. Chambers's boy mare Mosby
won two straight heats in 2.30; and 2.31; the third was
a dead heat between Mosby and William Transbull.
During the afteration there will be a trot for a purse
of \$500 by horses that have never beaten 2.29, fulls heats,
best 3 in 5. Fifteen entries have been made. There will
be also a trot for a purse of \$500 by horses that have
never beaten 2.25. Eeven entries have been made.

THE FOURTH DAY'S RACING AT GOODWOOD. London, Friday, July 31.-This was the fourth day of the Goodwood races. The principal event eigns, by subscriptions of 15 sovereigns each, for three years old and upward. The race was won by Mr. F. Smith's b. c. Dalliam, three years old. Mr. Johnstone's b. c. by Blinkhoolie, out of Mess. Hawthorn, was second. and Sir F. Johnstone's b. f. Flower of Dorsel, third, The berting before the race was 25 to one on the field against Dalham, is to one against the Miss Hawthorne colt, and eight to one against Flower of Dorsot. There were 17

# BASE-BALL IN ENGLAND.

London, July 31 .- The interest in the exhibitions of the American base-ball players is increasing. The English public interested in field sports begin to understand the principles of the American Nationa game. The Midland Railroad will run special excursion rains, with American Pullman cars, to all points on its ine where the clubs play.

The Red Stockings and Athletics played another exhibition game at Liverpool to-day. The play began at 3:40 p. m. and was finished at 7. The weather was some what unfavorable, showers frequently interrupting the play. The Red Stockings won the game by a score of 23 Mr. Beals of the Boston Club acted as umpire. The attendance was very meazer-probably not me than 200. This was doubtless owing in part to the u favorable weather; but it is noticed that the game h not excited as much interest and attention at Liverpe as it seems likely to at other points where the Ame cans are to play.

# YACHTING AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., July 31 .- The Yacht Club race for the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup comes off tomorrow. Ten yachts are entered.

# THE BORDER TROUBLES.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE ON WIND RIVER-TWENTY-TWO INDIANS KILLED AND TWENTY-

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- Agent Saville, at the Red Cloud Agency, on July 20, writes to the Commisioner of Indian Affairs as follows:

sioner of Indian Affairs as follows:

I have the honor respectfully to report that an Indian has just come in bringing an imperfect report of the battle on Wind River. He says the party attacked were Arapahoes; that 21 Arapahoes and one Sioux were killed and 25 wounded. They lost 159 borses; some, probably, were run off that were not captured by the troops. The Sioux killed was an old man from this agency who went out with the Arapahoes in the Spring. Crazy Horse's party was not in the fight, as reported. The Cheyennes and Ogallalas are not reported coming in. Game is scarce, They had not had much sickness among them. Crazy Horse and Black Twin have been deposed as chiefs because they would not consent to come to the agency. Their parties are expected here within a month.

CATLE STEALING IN MONTANA

# CATTLE STEALING IN MONTANA.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 31.—Reports from Helena, Montaua, say that Indians raided to within two miles of Bozeman, Montans, three days ago, and stole some stock and captured two white men. All is

# ANOTHER RAID IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, July 31 .- Information from Austin states that Indians had visited the town of San Saba and carried off a large number of horses and mules.

PETITIONS FOR THE PARDON OF UDDERZOOK. WEST CHESTER, Penn., July 31 .- Petitions are being signed praying for the pardon or commutation of the sentence of death in the case of Udderzook. Signatures so far are not very numerous. Mr. Perdue, one of Udderzook's counsel, also petitions for pardoff or com-motation, and gives reasons therefor, mainly those which were unavailing in the attempt to obtain a new

THREE KANSAS HORSE THIEVES LYNCHED. Sr. Louis, July 31.-A Kansas City special o The Democrat says that a vigilance committee of about 100 men has been formed at Wellington and other points in Kansas, for hanging horse thieves. Three men named Hasbrook, Bill Brook, and Charley Smith were hanged near Weilington last night, and made contoggions thyolying other persons.

his own and Mrs. Tilten's friends. Mrs. Tilton herself says she thruks he told & to about fifty different person in all. Among these were the following:

Samuel Wilkenson, Oliver Johnson, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Woodhull Oliver Johnson.
The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs,
The Rev. Dr. Leonard Pacon,
F. B. Carpenter,
Henry C. Bowen,
E. B. Moulton,
Mrs. H. B. Scanton,
Mrs. Woodhull,
Mrc. Clark of Troy,
Mr Ovington,
Mrs. Ovington,
Jadke Morse,
Mrs. Judge Morse,

Besides these, according to Mrs. T. ton's statement nearly all of ner relatives heard the story.

### THE FRIDAY EVENING MEETING. AFFECTIONATE LETTERS AND EARNEST PRAYERS FOR MR. BEECHER.

The usual Friday evening meeting was held at Piymouth Church last evening, about 203 people being present. The services, like those of the preceding week. vers characterized by perhaps more than usual fervor and fellowship, and the references to Mr. Beceler in the prayers were continuous and frequent. After the meeting had been opened with the singing of a hymn. Mr. Calkins interceded earnestly and in tremulous tones for the Divine blessing upon the church and its beloved pastor during this momentous season, pleading that the Father's arms might be thrown around the dear one who had so long stood as their leader in good words and leeds; that God's grace might administer to his spiritual wants, and that he might be comforted, cheered, helped, and blessed, and that he might be able to re turn to them in due season, righly laden with the experiences of the Summer, with those revelations from the Divine Spirit which should enable him still to stand as a great light in the world.

Dr. White, without referring in any direct way to tha great shadow in the church, referred with unmistakable earnestness to the burdens which only God could remove. Like Brother Calkins, he prayed that strength and health and peace might be given to the paster during his vacation, and that he might return to them endowed with wisdom to break the bread of life to his

Mr. Halliday, the assistant pastor, chose for the Beecher is present, was more like a familiar word from a friend than a discourse, the chapter in the Bible be ginning "Behold, how good and how blessed it is for brethren to dwell together in unity" and continuing with "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." Mr. Halliday pointed out the application of these precepts by reading a number of letters that he had received from old members of the church either temporarily absent or residing in other States, nearly all of them expressing, as far as Mr. Halliday's extracts went, the warmest sympathy with Mr. Beecher in his great trouble.

Mr. Beecher to the end, loving with a pure and heavenly love as commanded in the Scriptures. Being, as I have from early childhood, under his teachings and receiving so much benefit and instruction up to the present time come what may, I shall always love the high and noble nature of Henry Ward Beecher. How much he has

nature of Henry Ward Beecher. How much he has been and is to me! You who love him so well will know how to appreciate my feelings at this time."

Another says certifully, referring to Mr. Beecher's absence: "Bless his heart! How you will miss him, and he will miss his people too!"

Mr. Hailday added a few words as follows: The portions of Scripture which I have read, and these expressions of affection and attachment, and the deep interest encircling the church relations of those who have written, very naturally bring before us the subject of chirch leges. Now, I want to say that I have never left at to express in words the sense of the advantage white have derived from Caristian fellowship, from assortion with the Church and the people of God. I ask, night, what I should probably have been if it had been for my connection with the Caurch, for the h been for my connection with the Caurch, for the help and the blessings that have flowed in upon me during the 4s years since I first became connected with Plymonth Church. I don't know of any minry I have received. God knows I cannot recent the benefits.

Mr. Halliday was followed by Mr. Morton and Dr. White on the same subject, after which the services were brought to a close. As this was the week for the state-knowthly meeting of the church, a Moderator was nominated in the person of Mr. Caikins, immediately after the benediction; but Mr. Shearman said he supposed there was no business, and so he should move to adjourn for one week from that work. This was carried.

### DR. PORTER'S FAITH IN MR. BEECHER. SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION OF THE LETTER

CONFIDENTLY AWAITED. The Brooklyn Eagle publishes an account of an interview at New-Haven between one of its reporters and President Porter of Yale College. After a reference had been made to Mr. Bescher's lectures before the Divinity School, Dr. Porter said;

had been made to Mr. Bescher's lectures before the Divinity School, Dr. Porter said:

The general feeling among the best people here is one of confidence in Mr. Bescher. His last series of lectures, which concluded his course, deeply impressed, even more than mose of the two preceding years, both the professors and the students, with the sincertry of Mr. Bescher's character and his high religious tone. The community at large share, I think the feeling of deep respect for Mr. Bescher which I refer to, although of course, the case is sub judies; only one side has as yet been fully heard, and there are differences of opinion as to the weight of Mr. Tilton's statement. I believe that in the more highly educated circles here the malignity and contradictions apparent in Mr. Tilton's statement have created a feeling that nothing but the most inexorable proof can substantiate the charges he has made. Sympathy does not go with him for the reasons. First, because the main charges are wholly unsupported by other testimony than that of Mr. Tilton's alleged confession to her husband and Mrs. Become and the latter is dealed, or explained as being made under abertation of mind or coercion from her husband, by Mrs. Tilton herself.

I speak my own feeling as well as that of the best people here. I believe, when I say that confidence in Mr. Beecher is at present unshaken, that we are content to wait until be explains his letters, and that our belief is that such explanation, when it comes, will be satisfactory. I am not looking at the report the Investigating Committee may make, nor at any further legal proceedings that may be taken by either party, but it is clear to me that only interences have been yet drawn from the letters against Mr. Beccher, and inferences, you know, are very deceptive. The main cherge needs better su

# DR. BACON'S INDIGNATION.

MR. MOULTON DENOUNCED FOR KEEPING SILENT, MR. BEECHER FOR HAVING BAD ASSOCIATES AND NAMING THE COMMITTEE, AND MR. TILTON FOR TAKING TO HEART SHAKESPEAREAN QUOTA-The representative of The Brooklyn Eagle

who conversed with Dr. Porter in reference to the charges against Mr. Beecher also found the Rev. Dr. Bacon, and asked him whether he had ever said that if Mr. Tilton were to publish the letter which had been read to him in the presence of F. B. Carpenter, and Plymouth Church were not to reply to it within 24 hours by a suit at law against Mr. Tilton, it would have no case before the public. The remark, he said, which he actually made was this: "If that letter is published and legal proceedings are not taken against Theodore Tilton within fortyeight hours, it will be virtually a giving up of the case on the part of Mr. Beecher's friends." This was said to the Rev. Dr. Budington. The letter had impressed him very seriously, and particularly the portion quoted as part of a letter of apology addressed to Mr. Titton by Mr. Beecher. Dr. Bacon's indignation seemed to center upon Mr. Moulton's connection with the controversy. His words were: If Mr. Moulton has known for three years that Me

If Mr. Moulton has known for three years that Mr. Beecher is guilty, he has been compounding a felony all that time; and if Beecher is condemned, he ought to go with him to the State Prison. If he knew Mr. Beecher to be inoceent, then why has this Mr. Moulton Beecher to be inoceent, then why has this Mr. Moulton Been silent? The scamp? One word from him would have settled it. The worst feature for Mr. Beecher, in my judgment, is that Moulton is one of his cronies, People have been willing, in their great confidence in Mr. Beecher, to set aside the immemorial maxin, "A man is known by the company he keeps." A Christian minister should be kind to all who are brought into contact with him, but he has no right to choose disreputable associates. His business is to try and save men, as our Lord did, when He mixed with publicans and siners.

Mr. Tilton and Mr. Carpenter came to me the Friday before the publication of Tilton's letter to me. So far at I remamber, Mr. Tilton did not exhibit any animus

When the plan was first su bmitted to him, Brunell says Messrs, Dayis, Stevens, and Assemblyman C. Herrick of Rensselaer County were pre-sent, and their reason for desiring to injdre Baker was that he had opposed railroad projects in which they were interested. Brunell says the statement which he , made and signed was tricken, with himself, to Mr. Thurlow Weed in New-York Cirly by Congressinan Smart and Mr. Davis, and on the streigth of the alleged facts thus presented, Mr. West wrote his letter against Baker. As Brunell on his own confession is a faisifier, his retraction will have to be received for what it is worth till this incumpated persons are heard from.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

LAST DAY OF THE CLEVELAND RASES.

LAST DAY OF THE CLEVELAND RASES.

LAST DAY OF THE CLEVELAND RASES.

CLEVELAND, Olio, July 31.—The Cleveland races closed to-day. Faily 10,000 people were present. The statement except for the parverse course of the first business of the early part of the mitterneon, the weather became cool and piesaant. The first business of the day was the first business of the day w of silence in regard to Mr. Tillon would not answer. He was bound to come out with this thing, in spite of all covenants and agreements. Mr. Beecher has adopted the same conclusion by appointing this Invocatigating Committee at the eleventh hour. That Committee is, in my judgment, a very poor substitute for legal proceedings. I have a slight acquaintance. But I look upon it as an exparte proceeding. Mr. Beecher selects the men who compose it. Its verdiet, wantever it is, will not be satisfactory to the public unless the public have evidence that satisfies them quite independently of the Committee. Personally, I might feel inclined to accept their verdiet, but the world looks for a judgment authoritative and final. I have not been in town for a month until this evening, and I am again leaving to-morrow morning. All I know of the process of the case comes to me through casual newspapers. I feel no special sympathy for Theodore Tilton and feel the greatest reluctance to withdraw my confidence in Mr. Beecher.

Reporter—You say that you made no personal reference to Mr. Tilton in your lecture. Mill you then kindly explain your own intention in the passages that offended him!

Dr. Bacon—What I had in my mind was the absurd

bind Dr. Bacon—What I had in my mind was the absord lently, magnanimity, or whatever you choose to call the feeling that induced silence toward his accusers on the part of Mr. Beecher and his Caurch. I compared their course to Dogberry's. But when I quoted Shake-peare's words put in Dogberry's mouth. "If any one will not stand, let him go, and gather the gnard, and thank God that you are rid of such a knave, nor would any mean but one laboring under a morbid sensitiveness have adjixed an offensive personal allusion to my words. Again, when I spoke of Lance preferring the pillory and stocks to the execution of his dog for stealing goese, and added that he should have let the dog de. I did not mean that Mr. Tilton was a dog. In short, I never had a thought of saying, and never did say that he was either a knave or a dog, and no fair interpretation of my words will bear that meaning. Wean I delivered my lecture I did not know that the scandal soucerning Mr. Beecher culminated in Mrs. Tilton. I had heard generally that his name had been connected with several ladies, and it was therrefore to the scandals generally and not to the particular one concerning Mr. Tilton and his wife that I referred. I felt that forbearance might be carried too far and that it was about time for Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church to stlence his assailants. Bacon-What I had in my mind was the absurd

## MISS ANTHONY'S STORY.

UTICA, July 31 .- The Utica Morning Herald will to-morrow priet a report of an interview held today with Miss Susan B. Anthony at Unadilla, Otsego County, regarding the Beecher-Tilton matter. Anthony declined to affirm or deny the statement attributed to her by Mrs. Stanton and her brother, D. B. Anthony. She said; "If I did say it, it was very ungracious of them to repeat it. If I did not it was worse of them to make it up. One asked if she would go before the Plymouth Church Committee if summoned. She replied decidedly: "No; what I have to say will be said only before a tribunal competent to deal with the matter, and competent to compell unwil

## GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE UNITE SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Aug. 1-1 a. m.
Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

Generally clear and warmer weather has prevailed in the Southern States, the Onto Valley, Virginia and Pennsylvania, with south or west winds and less pressure.

The barounder has falled in New-Earland and the lake neter has fallen in New-England and the lake temperature.

The barometer has risen in the Narth-West with northerly whols, lower temperature, and light rain.

The Onio River has falled at Pittsburgh and risen at

The Onio River has failen at Pittsourgi and vised at Cincinnati.

The Missouri River has failen at Yankton and the Mississippi has failen at Davenport.

Probabilities.

For New-England, Northern New-York, and the lower lake regions partly cloudy weather will prevail, with light RAIS, south west or north-west winds, a slight rise of temperature, and continued love barometer.

For the southern portion of the Middle States, the South Atlantic and Guif States, generally clear and warmer weather during the day, with southerly or westerly winds, and slight changes in the barometer.

For Tennessee and the Onio Valley increasing cloudiness and light rains north of Tennessee, followed by rising barometer, north or west winds, and lower temperature by Saturday night.

perature by Saturday night.

For the upper lake region and the North-West, partly cloudy weather with local rains, norm-west or north-cast winds, lower temperature, and rising barometer.

### GRASSHOPPER REPORTS FROM MINNESOTA AND KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, July 31.-Great quantities of grasshoppers have appeared in Western and South-Western Kansas, and are destroying everything. Much damage and distress are apprehended.

St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—Grasshoppers are capidly moving eastward in myriads, and will doubtless reach Wisconsin, perhaps Dinois, before the flying season is over. They are reported to-day very abandant at a number of points far east of the former scene of their activity. Even in this city several gardens are overrun with them. All the damage the late cemers can now do is to deposit eges, which will hatch out millions of devastating insects next year. It is now absolutely certain that other States than this will com-plain of the scenare next year, and if the clouds of insects continue their present movement, even Central and Eastern States will not escape.

# LYNCHING IN LOUISIANA.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 31.-The report of a terrible outrage and swift retribution reached this city to-night. The facts as far as known are as follows: A widow named Silas resides with her fourteen-year-old daughter in De Sota Parish, near the Caddo line. At 6 o'clock last evening a negro named March en tered the house during the absence of mother, overpowered the daughter, carried her to the woods and outraged her. After returning to conscious ness the girl gave the alarm and a mounted party started in pursuit of the negro, patroling the woods in the neighborhood. March was captured at 6 o'ciock this morning, near the segment the matter. this morning, near the scene of the outrage, and hange on the Caddo side of Cypress Bayon.

# RELIEF FOR THE PITTSEURGH SUFFERERS.

PITTSBURGH, July 31 .- Subscriptions to the relief fund for the sufferers by the late flood are pouring in rapidly. The total amount subscribed now reaches about \$30,000. The total loss of life so far as known foots up 133 persons. The Pennsylvania Radroad Company have tendered the services of 100 inborers for duty to-morrow to help in clearing away the ruins. The work sof clearing away the debris in Veeghtiey's Mendow, Butcher's Run district, will begin to-morrow. There is every reason to suppose that additional bodies may be recovered. The damage to the streets and sewers of this district will reach \$50,000.

### RESIGNATION OF DISTRICT OFFICERS DEMANDED IN LOUISIANA.

SHREVEPORT, July 3 .- The Times's Nachitoches correspondent reports that the white tax-payers of that parish, numbering 700, met in convention on the 27th and demanded the resignation of the district and parish induces, tax-collector and parish attorney. The two judges had left the parish, and the demand as to them was not compiled with. The tax-collector and at-torney resigned. All is quiet, and no violence is appre-hended.

A LLEGED OFFICIAL CÓRRUPTION IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, July 31 .- The bribery which The Times has distinctly charged on the members of the Common Council, in the recent election of architects for the new Court-house building, will be investigated, and it is affirmed that a number of the Aldermen will be indicted for corruption in having sold their votes.

### THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE INVESTIGATION. The investigation into the complaint against

Zandell & McMahon, keepers of an intelligence office in Greenwich-st., that by misrepresentations they induced a considerable number of poor men to emigrate to Venezuela under promise of procuring them employment at remunerative rates, was continued yesterday before Mr. Benneyille, the Mayor's private secretary. Mr. Neal. Mr. Benneville, the Mayor's private secretary. Mr. Neal, the agent of the steamship company which took out the men, testified that he did not authorize Zandel & Mc-Mahon to make the representations they did to the men. He claimed that the men were well treated on the voy-age to and from Venezuela. Several witnesses testified to the good character of the accused firm, and avered that it had always fulfilled its obligations to them. The testimony and report of the secretary will be submitted to the Mayor for his decision in the case.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

. A sloop of 31 tons arrived at Halifax, N. S. Bernuda, with a cargo of ice and fresh asimou. ... The new Chicago steam fire-tugs were out on the river for the first time restorday. The engine was not a perfect

the river for the first time restorday. The engine was not a perfect success, but it is believed the plan can be made successful. ...The 5th Maryland Regiment arrived home at

10 o'clock yesterday morning, and marched up Baltimore at, preceived by their drum corps and the Washington Marine Band, to their armore, 

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

HAVANA EXCHANGE

Hatana, July 31. →Spenish Gold, 2412242; American Gold, 243 3244. Erchange sommal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New Orleans, July 31.—Floor dull at \$5.75 mes 50 for Proble
Extra: \$75 mes 50 for Choice de. Corn critet at \$0e. for Yellaw; 00e.
for While. Orsa—Market have. Bran dull and lower, at \$2.25. Hay
make at \$25 for Choice. Pork strong at \$23 50. Basen framer. At
2 ye. for shoulders; 122 ge, for clear risk blins; 13e. for clear adds.
Huna sold at 16 mes 2 mays and Mediusses, no sales. While, at the
Extra of the for key. Sugar and Mediusses, no sales. While, a the
\$101 for Louislean; \$106 for Chosimati. Colles quice at 15 26
Expla, for Orlinary to Prime. Corn Mest extourer at \$4.25.
Price Current gives the following risets on hand at the close of the control of the control of the second of the control of

Curcado, July 71.—Carria—Receipts, 2.080 head: muchet quiet; prices anoley not quotethy hover; butchers, \$2,509-53,755 common to fair native cows, \$2,75,755; schools, \$7584; 25,455; to choose steers, \$5,122,556,877; abiquents, 2.600 bond.

House-Receipts, 8000 bonds, market fairly active for charter at steady prices, others a shade lower common to medium, \$5,507,95,70; you did to lottly \$6,800,877; 25, edipments, 4,200 bend.

Sansur dail; receipts, 150 heads, prices nominally \$3,000,50 bend.

### PRINTING CLOTH MARKET. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—Printing Cloths duff at 5 5-c for few 64364.

PASSENGERS AREIVED.

PROM LIVERPOOL—In secundry Juny, July II—Mr. II witz, Miss Dumit, Miss Cathoon and maid, P. Levaght, D. Levaght, Mr. Hartigan, W. W. White, Mr. Brooks, Mass Kavanagh, Wan, Johasse, Mr. and Mrs. Kennernise, L. S. Breve, C. G. Prale, Mr. Sandliands, J. Duffe, Mr. and Mrs. Weitzer, Miss Hovan, L. J. Summora, Mr. and Mrs. Hickliffe, Mrs. Hrowa Hunter, Win, J. Johasten, Mr. and Mrs. Weitzer, Mrs. Brown, L. J. Summora, Mr. and Mrs. Weitzer, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Wrs. Hickliffe, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Allerium, Mrs. Flecher, Mr. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Rev. F. H. Amfrew, W. P. Lewis, W. P. Lewis, J. M. Pones, Mrs. Barting, Mrs. Mortew Dev. Moster W. Douglas, W. D. For, A. Peon, Z. Martinez, Miss McCorl, Mr. Whitzer, G. W. Vali, Mr. Sutphen, Mr. and Mrs. Gallong, Mr. and Mrs. Elevanov, Mr. Greenwood, Dr. Frewett, Mr. Fitching, Mr. Sutphell, Mr. Steller, S. Cook, A. Ross, Mr. Chappa, Mr. Lauderg, Mr. Brown, Mr. Harrell, H. Y. Budge, Mr. Browl, Mr. Lauderg, Mr. Brown, Mr. Harrell, H. Y. Budge, Mr. Browl, Mr. Lauderg, Mr. Brown, Mr. Harrell, H. Y. Budge, Mr. Browl, Mr. Laudeng, M. Brown, Mr. Harrell, H. Y. Budge, Mr. Browl, Mr. Laudeng, Mr. Brown, Mr. Harrell, H. Y. Budge, Mr. Browl, Mr. Laudeng, M. Brown, Mr. Harrell, H. Y. Budge, Mr. Browl, Mr. Laudeng, M. Brown, Mr. Harrell, H. Y. Budge, Mr. Browl, Mr. Laudenn, S. Matsney, A. Beout, Mr. Elecand and miss servant, Mr. Hisse.

## LATEST SHIP NEWS.

| For other Ship News see Fifth Page.:

ARRIVED.
Steamship Vindicator, Donne, Philadelphia, with mode, to Lowllan Steamship Co.
Steamship Java (Br.), Murchy, Liverpool July 21, and Queenstown 22c, with subset and pass, to G. G. Franckirn.
Steamship Mosel (Ger.), Brust, Brennes July 19, and Southampton 21st, with subset and pass, to Orienta & Co.
Ship Belifed Will (of Workington), Brathwaite, Marti 114 days, with successing home.

super series, will (of Workington), Brathwaite, Macil 114 days, with sugar and home.

Brig Mary ids, Baker, Havans 19-days, with sugar and sodar, seer. Louisa, A. Boardman, Ott. Calas, with lumber.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Roseland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Langdon, legnard, Roseland, with lime.

Schr. Maie P. aver, Ryan, Balthmore for New-Bires.

Schr. Maie P. aver, Ryan, Balthmore for New-Bires.

Schr. Maie P. aver, Ryan, Balthmore for New-Bires.

Schr. Adale P. aver, Ryan, Balthmore for New-Bires.

Ship Aonie M. Small (of Myster, Ct.), Packer, from Landen Jone PR. in balast. (Spiken July 29, in Int. 41-20, long 67-18, by pilothosa A. Leegett, No. 4.)

Bark Argonaut (for.), Steengrafe, from Bremen June 14, with noise. (Was boarded July 30 in Int. 41, long, 67, by pilothosa A. Leegett, No. 4.) DOMESTIC PORTS.

Bostow, July 31.—Arrived, steamships Aries, from Philadelph Nervas, from New York; barz Telemach (Nor.), from Gottechurg; o Parti Gwen, from Cardenas. Cheered, steamship Join Hopston, Bellmare.

Beltimore.

Beltimore.

Fourgass Monnon, July 31.—Sailed, bring Francischaft, for New Fork, Passed out, brig St Jusepin, 12a Beltimore for Hallisty, lenga drainer, from Richmond for Trieste; James A. Cheeney, tron Richmond for Trieste; James A. Cheeney, tron Richmond for Rich.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—Cleared, steamship George Washus, or New-York. Sailed from the Posses yesterday, steamship the

SATANNAH, Jule 31.—Arrived, schr. Mary Riby, from Charleston.
SATANNAH, Jule 31.—Arrived, schr. Mary Riby, from Charleston.
GALTENNA, July 31.—Schled, burk Unicorn, for Idverpool.
FRITADEMPHIA, July 31.—Cherted, stemability U. W. Lord, for Satunthi, brig Long Reach, for St. Mary.
BARTONOM, July 31.—Cherted, stemability Limitel, for Whinington,
Von. Kennett, for Frivancience, Martin Stepens, for New-York, John With Kennery for Providence of States, the New York, New York, Schriver, for Providence Maria Stevens, for New York, John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; barss Ukraine, for Gotter, Janes, for Lettin, Ministumin, for Core or Palmouth for others, Janes, for Institution, Trivel, atemptips Win Lawretce, from Econom New York, theory to the territor, Arrivel, atemptips Win Lawretce, from Econom New York, theory L. Gaw, from Providence; October, from New York, theory L. Gaw, from Providence; October, from the Below, steaming Omo, from Breines.

Columbus, Baffte, Glery of the Seas, M. A. McNeil, Ein, Dignar, Brage, Soutien, Vesta, Alma, Gazelle, Jeven Thomes, Herney, Dognar, Negta, Horon, and Besiden ma. Arrived out from the United States on the 20th inst; Marry M. Williams, Hebre, and Megale Hammand. Arrived out from the United States on the 30th mat. Langua, tentrangul Carl Angell, Klanketh Taylor, Klan Moore, Perds, Jan Leona, Reca, Carl Angell, Klanketh Taylor, Klan Moore, Perds, Jan Leona, Reca, Carl Angell, Klanketh Taylor, Klan Moore, Perds, Jan Leona, Reca, Carl Angell, Klanketh Taylor, Klan Moore, Perds, Jan Leona, Reca, Carl Mann. Arrived out from the United States on the 31st inst. Success, Valur, Giuseppe Geopuro, Berretta-cloghe, Iphigania, Chry of Liverpool, and H. L. Kouth. Also arrived extraou the fallest soften. Carlie E. Long, and Mitra. Quinted, Cannels, July 31.—The ship Posshoutas, from Liverpool to Quence, is ashore on Perce thore, tour to-monthal a steaming has gone to be a zazistance. The number of sea going reasons extered invade from the occurred of asyipation to the present date, is 638; classances, 564; icovana 124 in port.

but there is danger in using stimulants that injure the organs of digas-tion while giving temporary relief. To obtilate this and present to the public a tonic from from alcoholic posson. Dr. Grenny prepared the OXIOENATED BITTERS nearly thinky years ago. A sure curpepsia and all kindred complaints. Sold everywhere. John F. Hunker, Comman & Co., Proprietors, Sand 9 College-place, New York.

MARRIED.

BACON-GRAY-On Thursday, July 30, at the readdones of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Albert Zabrasie Gray, Heatley R. Breon to Kathine, edited taughter of Joan A. C. Gray, seg., all of this sty.

JENKINS-CLARK-in Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday evening, July 28, at the readence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. P. Sample, Mr. H. C. Jenkins of Bosenon, N. J. to Mass Annu R. Clark, only daughter of the late Chas. Clark of Providence, S. E. Lly-KOSTON-REKIN-July 30, by the Rev. Sammel P. Haber, Loudon P. Livingston of Bridgewater, Conn., to July R. Reci of Washington, N. J.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

BAILEY-At Somers, N. Y., Wednesday, July 29, Horace Bailey,

aged S4.

Fuberal services at the residence of his son, Wm. Bailey, Saturday,
Aug. 1, at 1 p.m. Carriages will be in waiting at Purity's on arrival
of 84:30 a.m. train from Forty-second-at. Friends of the family are
respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN-July 29, at her residence in New-Haren. Conn. in the
Tith year of her age, Emity Perains, widow of Hon. Roger S, daidwin.
Fumeral on Naturday, at 2 p. m.

DELNO-At Sheep's Reed Bay, July 31, Alba C. Delne, to the 60th
year of his age. year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fearest on Sunday, Aug. 2, from his late residence. Sheep's B and Bay.

DOHERTY-James Doherty, in the 27th year of his age. is fineral will take place on Saturday, Aug. 1, from his late residence, No. 68 Dean a., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock p. in. Friends of the family are requested to attend.

GEROW -On Wednesday, July 29, Fred. F., only child of Julius F. and Mary V. Gerow, aged 2 years and 3 days.

at 2 o'clock p. m.

GOTF-In Brooking, on Thursday, July 30, Gornella M., only shift of
Wallace C. and Matthe A. Gott, uged I year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the foncest from
the residence of her parents, No. 246 Cumberland-st., on Saturiay,
Aug. 1, 44 2 p. m.

HAVEN-At his home at Scarborough, N. Y. July 31 Samuel Laver-more eldest son of the late Samuel L. and Alice B. Haven, in the 21st more, eldest son of the late Samier L. and Garce of his age. Funcral will take place on Monday, Ang. 3. at 11 o'clock, from the Presbyerian Church, Sing Sing, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting at the depth, Sing Sing, on the arrival of the birth train from the Grant Central Depot, N. Y. His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend.

respectfully invited to attend.

Jacksonville, Fis, papers plasse copy.

IRWIN-A: Orange, N. J., July 30. William H., Jr., youngest son of Wm. H. and Josephine A. Irwin, aged 1 year and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the four-ral at their residence, No. 220 Union-st., Brocklyn, Sunday, Aug. 2, at 3 p. m. PEFFREE-In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, at 12 m., Elizabeth Thompson, the bejoyed wife of Frank Jeffree, a native of Dune.

Thompson, the beloved wife of Francischer, aged 39 years, Bernacksh re, Scotland, after a short thiness, aged 39 years, clasives and friends of the family are respectfully lawted to attend the functs, likewise the congregation of the Church of the People, on Sunday next, at 2 g o'clock p. m., at her late residence, 508 Putton-

Sanalay next, at 2 a cook p. m., as act are testisced, obs Parasis, next Navy.

LAWRENCE—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday. 29th inst. Almins B., wife of Capt. Wm. W. Lawrence, and daughter of the late Christian Stamler, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully lavited to attend the fineral from her late residence, 563 Lafayette-are. Saturday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Aug. 1, at 2 o clock, without further notice.

LEE—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, at her late residence, 26 Canton at, Catharine Lee, widow of Owen Lee, in the 64th year of her age, a natire of Glenfarm, County Leitnim, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of her sons, Patrick and Willeam are requested to attend her fathesis, on Monday, Aug. 3, at 9 a.m., to St. James Cathedral, where a solemn Required Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and thouse to the Cemetery of Holy Cross for interment.

PIERSON-At East Passaic, N. J., July 29, Marguerite Eihel, infent daughter of Julies J. and Eather Lee Pierson, aged 7 months. Relatives and tricude of the family are invited to attend the inneral from the residence of her grandparents, 693 High st., Newart, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 2 g. m.

PONT-On Friday, Slat July, Waldron B. Post, in the S24 rear of his

POST-On Friday, Slat July, Waldron B. Post, in the Shi year of his

Notice of funeral hereafter.

4:30 p. m.

SHEPPERD—At West Parms, Thursday, 30th inst. Margaret Rebecca, numerat daughter of Robert and Ann Sheppesd, in her Slat pear. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeration Sunday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the Presbyterian Church at West Parms.

at West Parms.

SUMNRR—At Elizabeth, N. J., July 31, Elia Loring, infant daughter of Charles P, and Mariou W. Sumner, aged 5 months and 11 days.

YOUNG—At Hackensack, Thursday, July 30, Alice H. Motley, youngest child of Edward P, and Jeannette Young, aged 1 year and 6 months. Enlawres and friends are insvited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 1 p. m. Interment at Greenwood.

# Special Notices

Post-Office Notice.—The MAILS FOR EUROPE for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1874, will close at this office as follows on TUESDAY at 12 m., on WEDNESDAY at 12 m., on THURK DAY at 114 a. a. and on SATURDAY at 114 and 13 m. DAY at 114 a. a. and on SATURDAY at 114 and 13 m.